

ALL ROADS LEAD TO BRUNSWICK ON LABOR DAY

Committee in Charge of Arrangements for Labor Day Parade and Outing Estimates More Than 10,000 From All Parts of State, Will Participate.

Festivities to Start With Parade at 10 o'Clock, Followed by Mass Meeting and Sports Program, and Luncheon at Six o'Clock—Dance and Special Entertainment in Town Hall Scheduled for the Evening.

All roads will lead toward Brunswick on Monday, September 2, when it is expected more than 10,000 members of trade unions from all parts of the state will participate in the state and local affairs in government and labor will be the speakers.

The main meeting will be followed by a program of sports at 10 o'clock.

According to M. J. Gilligan, secretary of the committee of arrangements, no meetings are being spared to make the Labor Day celebration the biggest and best ever held in the State.

And the number of favorable answers given by local unions and the number of favorable answers given by local unions who will participate, give the committee members to believe that their estimate regarding the number of participants is correct. In the festivities a most conservative one.

Fully realizing the task of making arrangements for such an important celebration, Local 2225 started an liaison committee months ago when invited to the State to participate, and to further strengthen its position it designated the 22nd as the celebration of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Brunswick last month, as the address and the center of the celebration. The 22nd is the Labor Day official celebration of Labor Day in the State of Maine.

Local 2225 has been instrumental in the principal features of the celebration, thus assuring to the 22nd the honor of being the first to hold the celebration in the State to participate, and to further strengthen its position it designated the 22nd as the celebration of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Brunswick last month, as the address and the center of the celebration. The 22nd is the Labor Day official celebration of Labor Day in the State of Maine.

According to the program as outlined, the parade will start at 8:30 a.m. and will start at 10. There will be a lunch hour, and at 1 o'clock there will be a mass meeting on the main stage, followed by a dance and special entertainment is on the program for the evening in the Town Hall.

Aside from numerous prizes to be awarded, there will be the singing competition, and to the local band the best appearing band in the Parade of Fellow. Hall has been retained by the committee headquarters during the celebration.

Secretary Gagnon has asked the Wagner and Crosser Bills Substitutes for Measure Declared Unconstitutional

Provide Annuities Payable at 65 Out of United States Treasury Fund Financed by Assessments on Payrolls of All Employees—Figured on Basis of Monthly Contribution Received for Eight Years Ending December 31, 1931.

Washington, D. C., July 12 (APL).—Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, and Representative Cushing of New York introduced two bills providing pensions for railroad employees designed to replace the Wagner and Crosser bills which was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court a few weeks ago.

One of the bills provides that annual pensions be paid out of a \$50,000,000 fund in the United States Treasury, a tax of 4 per cent of their payrolls and that employees shall have reached the age of 65 and are entitled to retire.

The other bill provides that the carriers shall pay into the United States Treasury a tax of 4 per cent of their payrolls and that employees shall have reached the age of 65 and are entitled to retire.

In addition to railroads the railroad pension program will be completed by forwarding company, private railroads, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Act together with affiliated companies which render service in the same field, and by railroads, property or passenger by railroads.

The trucking service is exempted from the tax, and the railroads on the basis of a monthly compensation received by the employees for the eight years since December 1931.

Speaker of the House, Representative Cushing said that the provision of \$60,000,000 fund meets the objectives of the Wagner and Crosser bills in the railroads.

They claimed that the courts have always upheld the right of Congress to make such an unlimited appropriation. Both the railroads have the support of the Railway Labor Executives Association, commonly known as the "21 standard railway unions."

"It is a national issue," he told the luncheon of the Central Merchants Association. "It is growing under stop."

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Decision on NRA Raises Great National Issue, Gen. Johnson Says

New York City, July 12 (ILNS).—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson liked the destruction of the NRA and the threat to the New Deal which its enemies rest in the opinion of the Supreme Court, but he did not make the principal question in the next election.

"I can't get into the language of the next election," he said, "but when Congress shall find

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PREVAILING WAGE ON ALL RELIEF PROJECTS FAVERED BY JOHNSON

New York City Administrator Agrees With Unions in Controversy Over "Subsistence" Pay—Says Labor Does Not Like It, "and I Don't Like It"—Adds That It is Good to "Cause a Lot of Headaches."

New York City, July 12 (APL).—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Federal Works Relief Administrator for New York City, agreed with representatives of the unions who have been in the public office here that the prevailing wage on all relief projects should be the prevailing wage.

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The trade union leaders told Gen. Johnson they did not object to the so-called subsistence wages if skilled workers earn these wages at the same time, which prevail in private industry. They said they did object to, and

strenuously, was to have either union or state prevailing wages, a full month for wages which they might be paid for less time at the rates prevailing in private employment.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR

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JULY, 1935

Fifty Millions for Nation's Unemployed Youth

Would Help Youths to Finish School, Train for Employment and Assist Them in Securing Jobs.

President Roosevelt has established a National Youth Administration within the Works Progress Administration to supply work and vocational education to unemployed young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25. Supported with a \$50,000,000 fund allocated from the \$4,000,000,000 work relief appropriation, it is believed that at least 500,000 young people, most of whom have been locked out of employment will be given work and opportunities for development.

In announcing the venture the President said: "I have determined that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves."

According to the President's order the National Youth Administration is designed to achieve four broad objectives. It will give young persons work on youth projects, allow them to finish high school and college, train and retain them for private employment, and undertake to secure work for them in private industry.

The pay schedule provides \$15 a month for youths on work relief, \$15 a month for those in college, and \$6 a month for those in high school.

Money Spending by Gov't Awe-Inspiring

Daily Press, Which During War Encouraged Giving "Until It Hurts", Now Ridicules Efforts to Meet the Greatest Emergency That Ever Occurred.

In their efforts to make President Roosevelt's administration appear ridiculous, daily newspapers and other publications which have taken up the cudgel against the administration, are alarmed over the possibilities of this country ever being able to "get out from under".

DOOR LEFT OPEN TO CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

A letter written by George Washington, dealing with the Constitution, has just been made public in New York. The letter is dated October 10, 1787, and was written to Col. David Humphreys, his aide-de-camp and close personal friend. The draft of the Constitution had been completed and sent to Congress to be approved, and sent to the states for ratification. Humphreys obviously had asked Washington's views on the matter, and received the following answer: "The Constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are a few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Constitution was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional door being opened, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them. Much will depend, however, on literary abilities and the recommendation of it by good pens, should it be attacked openly. I mean publicly, in the Gazettes."

Apparently, one of the best things about the proposed Constitution, in Washington's mind, was that it left the door open to changes. The idea that the Constitution is a changeless thing originated in smaller minds than that of Washington.

The letter is written throughout in the handwriting of Washington, and, oddly enough, is written on English paper, bearing the watermark "G. R."—George Rex, better known in this country as George the Third.

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leading newspapers and other publications of the country.

The question of feeding the vast number of people unemployed as the result of the depression, is farthest from their thoughts. One would think they actually would permit them to starve. The campaign at present conducted by these publications is bold and brazen, and to all appearances is being launched to protect the millionaires, multimillionaires and the billionaires, if you please, from being compelled to loosen up some of their ill-gotten gold to meet this great emergency.

When the NRA was brought into the picture, it was drafted so that a greater portion of the profits made by owners of mass industries would be distributed among the workers. While not specifying this, its originators intended the day of making huge fortunes by the comparatively few who control 90 per cent of the nation's wealth, to come to an end.

Experiences of 1929, when the country went "flat broke" opened up a new era. The system was found to be all wrong. A great emergency had arisen and the most stringent means had to be employed to remedy an extraordinarily bad situation.

Notwithstanding opposition on the part of G. O. P. politicians, who saw the last remnants of their party "going to the dogs" and a few renegade Democrats, whose hearts and souls were wrapped up in big business circles, the NRA was doing its best, and had it not been found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, a way out was seen to get the country back on its feet.

The "soak-the-rich" method of taxation, which the Press refers to as "impossible", while a part of the original program, it is certain would not have been resorted to by the President if the NRA had not been declared unconstitutional, and if the rich are going to be "soaked" to the fullest extent, they have but themselves to blame, as it is they who, through their political acrobatics, caused the outlawing of the NRA.

All people of average intelligence fully realize the present situation. With 11 millions of people unemployed, an emergency exists that calls for the most stringent methods. The tremendous amount of money needed for supporting 600,000 young men in CCC camps, and for putting into operation all plans to provide food, shelter and clothing for our unemployed, must come from those who can best afford it. The ultra-rich must do their share, just as they did in 1917-1918. The rich and the ultra-rich also do their share. The rank and file, who are employed, can be depended upon to do theirs, as they have done during the past six years, or since the depression began.

All must realize now, more than ever, the importance of the present situation. The government has been forced to undertake a tough job, and no matter how much any one may find fault, means must be taken to carry it on, no matter how awe-inspiring it might be, or who will be hit the hardest.

The government cannot and will not permit its citizens to starve. The most able to render immediate assistance are those who have accumulated millions which are lying idle. These millions were made from the labor of those who, because of present business conditions, are unable to support themselves.

Hence, President Roosevelt's plan to spend millions to feed the people, and for taking the quickest and best possible method for meeting this emergency.

DOOR LEFT OPEN TO CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

A letter written by George Washington, dealing with the Constitution, has just been made public in New York. The letter is dated October 10, 1787, and was written to Col. David Humphreys, his aide-de-camp and close personal friend. The draft of the Constitution had been completed and sent to Congress to be approved, and sent to the states for ratification. Humphreys obviously had asked Washington's views on the matter, and received the following answer: "The Constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are a few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Constitution was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional door being opened, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them. Much will depend, however, on literary abilities and the recommendation of it by good pens, should it be attacked openly. I mean publicly, in the Gazettes."

Apparently, one of the best things about the proposed Constitution, in Washington's mind, was that it left the door open to changes. The idea that the Constitution is a changeless thing originated in smaller minds than that of Washington.

The letter is written throughout in the handwriting of Washington, and, oddly enough, is written on English paper, bearing the watermark "G. R."—George Rex, better known in this country as George the Third.

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leading newspapers and other publications of the country.

The question of feeding the vast number of people unemployed as the result of the depression, is farthest from their thoughts. One would think they actually would permit them to starve. The campaign at present conducted by these publications is bold and brazen, and to all appearances is being launched to protect the millionaires, multimillionaires and the billionaires, if you please, from being compelled to loosen up some of their ill-gotten gold to meet this great emergency.

When the NRA was brought into the picture, it was drafted so that a greater portion of the profits made by owners of mass industries would be distributed among the workers. While not specifying this, its originators intended the day of making huge fortunes by the comparatively few who control 90 per cent of the nation's wealth, to come to an end.

Experiences of 1929, when the country went "flat broke" opened up a new era. The system was found to be all wrong. A great emergency had arisen and the most stringent means had to be employed to remedy an extraordinarily bad situation.

Notwithstanding opposition on the part of G. O. P. politicians, who saw the last remnants of their party "going to the dogs" and a few renegade Democrats, whose hearts and souls were wrapped up in big business circles, the NRA was doing its best, and had it not been found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, a way out was seen to get the country back on its feet.

The "soak-the-rich" method of taxation, which the Press refers to as "impossible", while a part of the original program, it is certain would not have been resorted to by the President if the NRA had not been declared unconstitutional, and if the rich are going to be "soaked" to the fullest extent, they have but themselves to blame, as it is they who, through their political acrobatics, caused the outlawing of the NRA.

All people of average intelligence fully realize the present situation. With 11 millions of people unemployed, an emergency exists that calls for the most stringent methods. The tremendous amount of money needed for supporting 600,000 young men in CCC camps, and for putting into operation all plans to provide food, shelter and clothing for our unemployed, must come from those who can best afford it. The ultra-rich must do their share, just as they did in 1917-1918. The rich and the ultra-rich also do their share. The rank and file, who are employed, can be depended upon to do theirs, as they have done during the past six years, or since the depression began.

All must realize now, more than ever, the importance of the present situation. The government has been forced to undertake a tough job, and no matter how much any one may find fault, means must be taken to carry it on, no matter how awe-inspiring it might be, or who will be hit the hardest.

The government cannot and will not permit its citizens to starve. The most able to render immediate assistance are those who have accumulated millions which are lying idle. These millions were made from the labor of those who, because of present business conditions, are unable to support themselves.

Hence, President Roosevelt's plan to spend millions to feed the people, and for taking the quickest and best possible method for meeting this emergency.

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Placing More of the Burden of Taxation on the Rich

President's Tax Plan for Increasing \$50 Millions in Revenue Intended to Provide Living Means for Army of Unemployed.

President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress that legislation be enacted to impose larger taxes on the wealthy to help defray the necessary expenses of the Government brought forth a chorus of opposition from those subversive groups who believe that under the American flag there should be two economic classes, the rich and the poor, and that the duty of the poor is to slave all of their lives for a scant living in good times and exist on public or private charity in bad times.

According to the President's plan, the increased tax on big incomes would net about \$40,000,000. Inheritance and gift taxes would amount to about \$290,000,000. The larger tax on corporation incomes would yield about \$100,000,000. The three increases total only \$340,000,000.

The new tax plan places more of the burden of taxation on the rich, who are able to pay it without reducing their living standards, and relieves those with small incomes of taxes which would necessarily reduce their living standards.

One feature of the President's recommendation should not be overlooked. It is the influence which the increased taxes on large incomes, and especially the inheritance and gift taxes, will have on breaking up accumulations of wealth and thus indirectly bring about a redistribution of wealth. This objective is commendable.

Increased taxes on larger incomes and inheritance is a fundamental policy of the American Federation of Labor and was unanimously approved by the delegates to the 1934 Convention of that organization.

TVA Puts New Life Into Old Companies

Report Shows That White Private Companies Were Compelled to Lower Rates 20 Per Cent. Increased Business Brought These Unprecedented Prosperity.

Speaking to an audience of mechanical engineers at Norris, Tenn., recently, David E. Lilienthal of the TVA declared of the TVA experiment of lowered electric rates that "they work".

"They have produced great savings to consumers," he said; "they have resulted in much wider use of electricity; they have increased the sale and use of electric equipment; and they have paid a handsome profit."

As one illustration of the way TVA is working, Dr. Lilienthal cites the case of Athens, Ala., which owns its distributing plant, and buys current wholesale from the TVA. The domestic rate in Athens averaged about 5 cents per kilowatt hour till the TVA came. Then it was cut about 45 per cent. Domestic use of electricity in Athens has gone up three-fold in the past year. Sales of electrical appliances have averaged \$112 per residence. About 40 per cent more people in the town are taking electricity; the amount taken by each resident has more than doubled; the average rate for domestic current used in May was about two cents per kWh; and the city of Athens is saving for extensions and improvements 19.3 cents out of every dollar that it gets for current.

And still a Federal judge says it is "confiscation" for TVA to make such low electric rates!

The Automobile, an Agency of Death

Compared With Number of Casualties in World's Greatest Battles, Automobile Deaths All Records in Death-Dealing Instrument.

Fifteen thousand persons were killed in highway accidents in the United States in its first six months of this year. At that rate, we shall have more than 30,000 fatalities from this one cause by the time the year ends, for July almost always shows an increase of highway deaths over those of June. The highway killings last year were between 35,500 and 36,000.

And, of course, the automobile appears as the agency of death in at least 19 of these cases out of 20. The automobile is man's deadliest invention since gunpowder.

To get the full flavor of this death record, compare it with that of some of our greatest battles. Not quite 6,000 men were killed in the greatest battle of the Civil War, that of Gettysburg. Of Union soldiers, 3,070 were killed, while the Confederates reported dead numbered 2,592. At Chickamauga, one of the stubbornest battles ever fought, the Union side lost 1,636 men, and the Confederates 2,008.

It may be said in extenuation that large numbers of men are wounded in battles. More are wounded in the running fights of the highways. One insurance company, which makes a specialty of keeping track

of accidents, reports that 850,700 persons were injured but not killed in highway accidents in this country during 1933. German shells and gas in our part of the world. War took only a fraction of such a toll.

And that toll is pretty steadily increasing. In 1924, 19,229 persons were killed in automobile accidents. In 1929, they numbered 33,346; slumped to 29,196 in 1932, and then rose to the figure named for last year.

Some day, this country will wake up to the fact that such a slaughter will be as expensive as it is needless.

Worker's Vote is the Big Factor in Elections

Big Politicians, Whose Aim is Please Minded Class, May Be Swerving in Their Devotion to the President, But the People Are Still for Him Strongly.

References to President Roosevelt as a "consummate politician," and most skillful in his ability to mollify compromises; but that "notwithstanding these qualifications, he is slipping," are having little effect in dampening enthusiasm except on the part of those whose principal aim is to serve the monied interests.

Perhaps those who are best able to judge the temper of working people toward the President are those who mingle among large gatherings—not only hundreds, but thousands within the space of a week or 10 days. The mere mention of the President's name by speakers at meetings of working people, is just as enthusiastically received today, if not more so, than when big business, their minions, the politicians and everybody else, including newspapers, were falling all over themselves to proclaim him as the savior of the country.

The only difference now, is that as soon as big business got back onto its feet, political propaganda was started for the apparent purpose of saving the Republican party from complete annihilation.

In those days of 1933, the President was not referred to as a "consummate politician". Thousands of banks were closed, business was on the verge of bankruptcy, the so-called super business men were locked to a frizzel, not a single one of the whole clique possessed an idea how to get out from under. Surpluses had all been dissipated; banking accommodations were impossible; and in fact, the entire country was in a most devastated condition.

It was Roosevelt, the "consummate politician" now, but the man who was then looked upon as the nation's savior, who pulled the country out of the hole. Calling to his side an aggregation of men whom big business and the politicians regarded as crackpots, anarchists, socialists and radical labor, machinery was erected which, during the past two years, not only put business back upon its feet, but provided means for employing and feeding millions and millions of working people.

President Roosevelt is the same, F. D. R., today that he was in March, 1933, as far as the masses of working people are concerned. They have just as much confidence in his ability and look upon him as possessing the same honesty of purpose as he did two years ago. With this in mind, all insinuations for the purpose of making him appear otherwise have little or no effect.

Millions of workers who, in 1933, or prior to inauguration of the NRA were either unemployed, working part-time or whose earnings were at the lowest ebb, and who benefited materially as the result of his efforts and ability for leadership, cannot be made to forget these benefits so easily.

Being poor and dependent on their regular weekly earnings for their immediate livelihood, they are little bothered as to how the present bill for bringing about reforms is to be paid. They are in full realization regarding the billions possessed by the few who control the largest portion of the wealth of the nation—which was accumulated as the result of the labor of the masses—and as a consequence are not worrying as regards present efforts on the part of the President to make those who can best afford to do so pay the bill.

We fully realize the power of political propaganda. That as a result of this, men equally capable have been defeated in their efforts on behalf of the people. But the workers of today, in our belief, are different than those of yesterday. They are now looking upon things in a more serious manner. The depression and its causes have been carefully scrutinized and thought out so that in our opinion propagandists are going to find the task of defeating the President in his efforts to find a solution for this vast problem, a more difficult one than they anticipated.

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No! This Was a Republican Meeting, Not Socialist Combat

Washington is bursting on the incoming of the Young Republicans of New York State for the meeting of the party generally. All the newspapers agreed that the left-wingers had been ousted. The left-wingers, however, complained that the old timers had moved in on the convention to control it. But in the end, the right-wingers won out. The platform of the new group contained such generalities as:

Government regulation of natural resource industries.

Government to give unemployed

"one day" pensions.

Old-age pensions.

The right of labor to bargain collectively.

Unemployment insurance.

Old-age pensions.

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THE MAINE STATE LABOR NEWS, JULY, 1935

entry activities of the State Federation are covered in the Executive Council's report.

Dear Sirs, I would like to express my sincere thanks for the cooperation of the officers and members of affiliated organizations in the work of the Federation, to attempt to serve you in this capacity, I am returning to you the trust with the best wishes for your continued organization. My only ambition is that the workers of Maine and the nation might have an opportunity to work for better conditions and an American standard of living.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER R. PERRY, Secretary
Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Report of the Treasurer

To the Officers and Delegates to the 1935 Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Greetings, Your Treasurer begs to report the following results of the reorganization of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1935.

RECEIVED

1934—Received from Secretary

June 13 \$102.56

June 16 182.56

August 29 194.61

September 17 95.64

September 23 37.48

October 19 132.33

November 1 225.51

December 7 82.54

December 21 150.05

December 23 65.45

January 18 188.44

January 20 100.00

January 20 106.86

January 20 151.67

January 20 83.00

January 21 73.41

January 21 74.82

January 21 102.50

January 21 31.24

Total \$307.85

Dec. 21 State Trust Co. Com-
mon Dividend

Total Receipts

EXPENDITURES

June 1934

7 C. R. Burgess, Tel., Typing, \$8.31

14 Boston Bras. Co. Supplies 17.31

14 Kennebec Co. Adm. 17.31

14 C. R. Burgess, Postage, Tel., 15.87

20 R. E. Daggett, Organizing, 36.90

22 H. S. Hansen, auditing, 6.40

22 J. A. Poole, auditing, 6.40

22 C. P. McDonald, Organizing, 15.00

23 James Fitzgerald Post, Hall rent, 25.00

23 G. M. Haskins, Traveling chairs, Convention, 3.00

23 G. M. Taylor, auditing, 3.00

23 H. P. Fitzgerald, Postage & Council Meeting, 3.00

23 F. M. Perry, Postage and Council Meeting, 3.00

23 F. M. Perry, Photographic Constitution, 3.00

23 Mary Nelson, regular work, 10.00

23 A. F. Young, Labor Day ac-
count and Council Meeting, 51.80

Total \$372.95

July, 1934

3 R. E. Daggett, Council Meet-
ing, 5.71

3 S. F. Jones, Insurance on
F. C. Wright, N.R.A. Pro-
ceeding, 4.00

3 F. S. Rand, Typing Coven-
tional, 3.00

3 C. R. Burgess, Organizing, 52.75; regular, 32.75

3 F. P. McDonald, Organizing, 10.10

